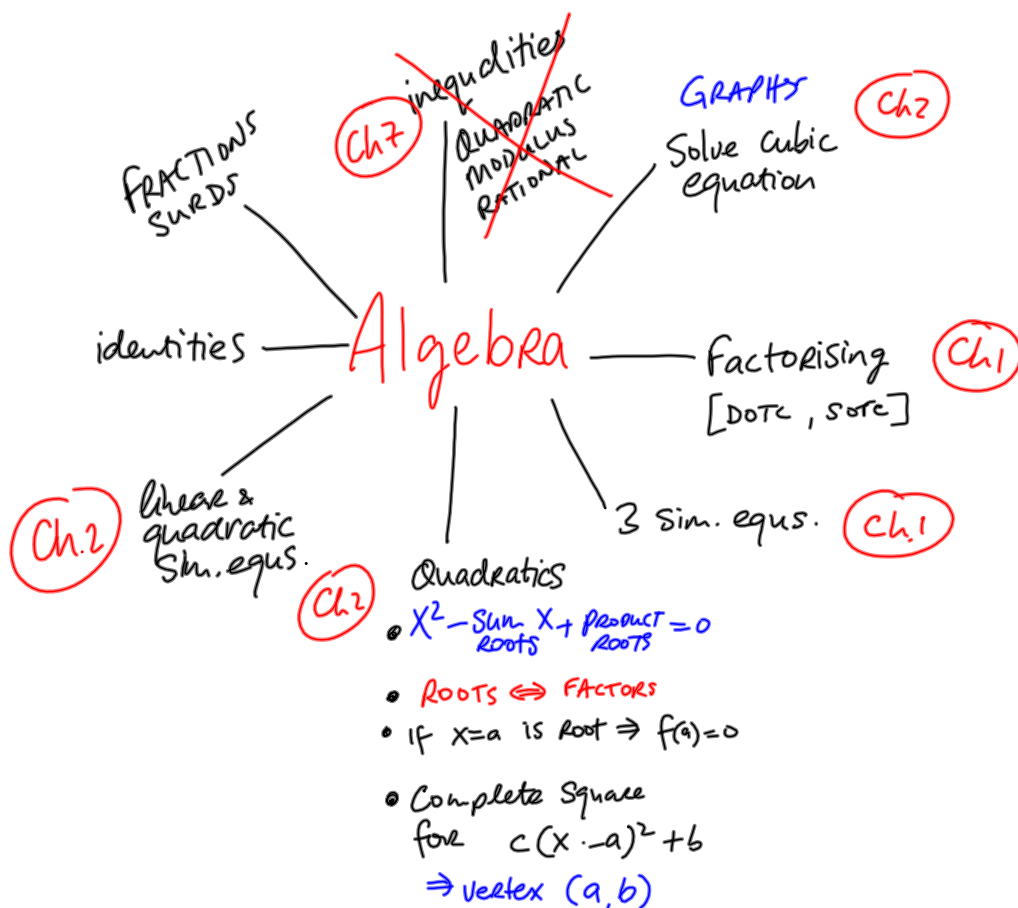


$$b^n = a \iff n = \log_b a$$

$$81 = 3^? \iff n = \log_{\boxed{3}} \boxed{81} = 4$$



## FACTORISING

DOTS

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$$

DOTC

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

SOTC

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

## Factorise

Difference of 2  
cubes

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 = 27 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$b^3 = 8x^3 \Rightarrow b = 2x$$

$$27 - 8x^3$$

$$= (3 - 2x)(9 + 6x + 4x^2)$$

If  $x^2 - kx + 1$  is a factor of  $ax^3 + bx + c$ . Show  $c^2 = a(a-b)$

**DIVIDE**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{x^2 - kx + 1} \overline{ax + ak} \\
 x^2 - kx + 1 \overline{) ax^3 + 0x^2 + bx + c} \\
 \underline{-ax^3 + akx^2 + ax} \phantom{+ c} \\
 akx^2 + (b-a)x + c \\
 \underline{-akx^2 + ak^2x - ak} \\
 0x + 0
 \end{array}$$

**REMAINDER=0**

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \Rightarrow b - a + ak^2 = 0 \\
 ak^2 = -b + a \\
 ak^2 = a - b \quad (1)
 \end{array}
 \quad \Bigg| \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \Rightarrow c - ak = 0 \\
 c = ak \\
 \Rightarrow k = \frac{c}{a} \quad (2)
 \end{array}$$

**SOLVE**

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (2) \rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow a \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 = a - b \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{c^2}{a} = a - b \Rightarrow \boxed{c^2 = a(a-b)} \quad \text{Q.E.D.}
 \end{array}$$